

Think of being as busy as the secret service nowadays!

What the world needs is a depth bomb for autocracy.

How would a grouches day fit into the general program?

One of the best ways to stifle German propaganda is not to repeat it.

It is wisdom to save food, but it is also poor economy not to eat enough.

The profiteers care not who saves the country if they can make the money.

A popular Christmas present this year will be an order for a pair of pork chops.

The food commission advises us to eat cheaper food, without telling us where to get it.

There should be no rest for the wicked, and the wicked right now are the German militarists.

Nicholas Romanoff continues to hang to his snow shovel without any ambitions for a scepter.

The navy is asking for contributions of spy glasses—and when you see the spy call police headquarters.

One good way to conserve food, if we could do it, would be to quit feeding the mouths that bite us.

They say that Berlin has quit talking peace. Berlin can go even further than that. It can quit thinking about it.

We hope the wives do better with the food pledge than some of their husbands do with the drink pledge.

"Experts" are certain that the U-boats menace has been overcome, but Tom Edison just keeps on keepin' on.

Many a girl with a freckled face has a clear conscience. And that is something that seldom gets into the papers.

The only chance for the "ultimate consumer" is to figure successfully as a producer in some branch of industry.

Patience is a great virtue, but patience with enemy spies and enemy plotters is neither virtuous nor patriotic.

One good thing about war is that rival ball clubs can trade a star pitcher without shaking the government to its base.

When the public shows signs of weariness with all other alibis the expert camoufleurs fall back on the car shortage.

The man who keeps saying that the war isn't going to last long as an excuse for doing nothing is helping to prolong it.

The most cheering thing about the news that is coming out of Russia now is that the chances are that most of it isn't so.

The Cologne Gazette has disposed of all the American troops, airplanes, ships or supplies to be sent to Europe. Some fighter!

The girl patriot who doesn't get her sweater finished before July may find her output listed among the nonessential industries.

Persons who are inclined to obesity are not the only ones who are attempting to reduce, these days. But without doubt they will be benefited, along with the rest of us.

We oughtn't to feel such a prejudice against storage eggs, for no doubt we have, without knowing the difference, eaten lots of them in the past when we had paid for fresh ones.

One wonders sometimes what the price raisers would do without the car shortage to lay the blame on, but one is reasonably certain that they would manage to get by somehow.

Since mother, daughter and little Willie took to knitting, the price of a bank yarn has risen some 400 per cent. Here's where papa goes to knitting something strong enough to lynch yarn profiteers with.

To the mobilization of 2,000,000 men and numerous billions of dollars should be added the mobilization of 40,000 ideas for overcoming the U-boats which have been sent to the navy department.

An El Paso expert says pumpkin is just as good as squash. But what we'd like to know is what is squash just as good as?

Guinea pigs will rather die than eat onions, says a scientist. We knew there must be some good point about even a guinea pig.

There's one thing about this war—no one who has been to France and seen the effects of it comes back wanting to make peace on the Kaiser's terms.

The much-discussed Contaire airplane has six carburetors. That settles it. We stick to our one little auto carburetor that won't work.

Lacking the chicken flavor, the commercial "chicken croquette" of meatless days ought to wear a feather in its cap to add to the illusion.

## WAGE INCREASES ARE GRATIFYING

Principal Industries Report October Pay Rolls Among the Largest on Record.

### WORKERS MORE IN DEMAND

War's Effect on Labor Supply Beginning to Be Noticed—Monon Railroad Shopmen Receive Advance—News of Interest.

Numerous wage increases made October pay rolls in the principal industries of the United States among the most bountiful ever paid. In the iron and steel trade 61 out of 110 establishments reported wage increases, and the total pay rolls amounted to 49.2 per cent more than in October, 1919. In the woolen industry the year's increase was 41.6 per cent; hosiery and underwear, 22.2; paper making, 21.1; cotton finishing, 20.6, and in boots and shoes, cotton manufacturing, men's ready-made clothing, car building and repairing, cigar manufacturing, automobile manufacturing and leather manufacturing lesser increases. Only silk workers received a smaller total than last year, the decrease being 1.9 per cent. War's effects on the labor supply were shown in the increase of workers employed on iron and steel, men's ready-made clothing, woolen, cotton finishing, cigar making and paper making. The greatest increase was 11.4 per cent in the iron and steel mills. Seven other industries, boots and shoes, cotton manufacturing and leather, employed less persons than a year ago.

After several months of negotiations workmen at the Monon railroad shops, Lafayette, Ind., reached an agreement with the railroad company regarding wages. The machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, pipe fitters, helpers and apprentices are to receive an increase. The wage scale for the machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths will be 50 cents an hour; and all helpers will receive 30 cents an hour. The first year apprentices will receive 18½ cents an hour, with 20½ cents the second year, 22 cents the third and 27 cents the fourth. Pipe fitters also will receive 50 cents an hour. Under the new contract the prevailing wage scale will remain in force indefinitely, and the men agreed to give the company due notice of any intention to ask for an increase in wages.

It was announced in the British house of commons that the total number of standard ships built, completed and put into service up to October 25 was eight. The tonnage was approximately 5,200 gross each. The number of standard ships expected to be completed between October 25 and December 31 was 18, of which 16 would be of approximately 5,200 gross tons each, one of 8,000 tons gross and one of 2,000 tons.

Private building operations in Great Britain are practically prohibited by the reservation of all building labor and material for government work. Four new munitions works, costing \$10,000,000, are about to be erected, and thousands of dwelling houses for munition workers are planned.

The general grievance committee representing striking oil field workers in the Texas-Louisiana producing districts reported the receipt of official advices from California announcing the settlement of the oil and gas workers' strike there. Some 30,000 men were involved.

Difficulties which threatened a strike of 2,300 telegraphers employed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and a tie-up of traffic on one of the country's most important railroads and coal carrying roads, were settled by the federal board of mediation and conciliation.

Two hundred alien enemies, the majority of them Austrians, were found working for contractors engaged in constructing new buildings at the Rock Island (Ill.) arsenal. All of the aliens were ordered discharged.

The price of the principal articles of food, collectively, advanced 31 per cent from August 15 last year, to August 15 this year, say the federal bureau of labor statistics in its latest report.

Dayton (Ohio) Street Railway company has accepted the Street Car Men's union's interpretation of a contract between the two parties and will hereafter pay time for overtime.

Traffic on the General Railway Co. of Buenos Aires is almost at a standstill because of a strike of the employees. Workmen employed at the general produce markets and those of several frozen meat companies also are on strike.

Thanksgiving holiday was sacrificed by miners in practically every coal mine in Pennsylvania as a patriotic duty.

The Central Labor council of Spokane, Wash., has started a campaign to organize women workers and has appointed a woman organizer for this purpose.

Organization has been of material benefit to Canadian telegraphers. During the last year, through the efforts of their officers, the wages of operators have increased nearly \$250,000.

The Women's Industrial Council of Great Britain has founded a nursery training school for the training of girls as children's nurses.

Painters at Richmond, Va., have increased wages 50 cents a day.

## WOMEN IN GLASS INDUSTRY

For the First Time They Are Being Employed in This Season's Fire in New Jersey.

Girls have now broken into the glass industry. For the first time in the history of glass making in South Jersey, where glass factories have flourished for more than a century, women and girls are being employed in this season's fire. The More-Jonas Glass company of Bridgeton, was the first company to use girls on an extended scale in its warehouses, but now they are being employed at other big glass factories at Millville and Salem. Glass blowing is to be reserved entirely for the men and the automatic machines. The women and girls, however, are not restricted by union rules or lack of experience from taking the jobs formerly held by the boys who snapped and carried the bottles as they came from the blowers' molds. They are also employed in grinding and polishing the bottles.

### GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

Clerks employed in more than 3,000 delicatessen shops in New York city went on strike to enforce a demand for increased wages and shorter working hours. Officials of the union assert that 2,800 non-union clerks struck in sympathy with the 1,200 members of the union. Owners of the shops declared that the strike had not interfered greatly with their business.

Preparations for greater governmental aid in adjusting labor supply to war needs were put under way in Washington by the Council of National Defense with the appointment of L. C. Marshall, dean of the school of commerce and administration of the University of Chicago, as chief of a newly created section on industrial service.

Proposals for a substantial advance in wages for the eighty thousand members of the International Molders' union were before the Stove Founders' Defense association at the opening of its annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J. The decision was reached by the executive committee of the union, which concluded its deliberations.

Nineteen young women made their appearance on Broadway as street railway conductors, filling the vacancies represented by as many blue stars on the service flag of the New York railway company. The young women are uniformed in blue skirts and rather mannish coats, with caps like those of the men conductors.

Clerks in the coal mining department of the Lackawanna Mining company are to receive from 5 to 20 per cent increase in salaries beginning January 1. Station employees and clerks will also receive wage advances. Several thousand men and women in Scranton and vicinity will profit.

Virtual completion of one of the government's three great fabricating steel merchant-ship plants within 70 days (time was reported to the federal shipping board, The yard, erected at Newark Bay by the Submarine Boat corporation, will soon lay the keels of three ships.

Industrial peace in important manufacturing districts about Bridgeport, Conn., resulted from the settlement of the strike of 2,000 employees of the Locomobile company by one of the department's mediators. It was the biggest strike that has occurred in the district.

Demanding an immediate salary increase of 25 per cent, double pay for overtime and the recognition of seven hours night work as the equivalent of eight hours day work, 1,600 postal employees formed a permanent organization at a mass meeting at Cleveland.

Demands of Chicago & Alton telegraph operators, agents and tower men for approximately 10 per cent increase in pay were declined by the management following a conference. The men have declined an offer of a 5 per cent increase.

Bakers and all building trades workmen except bricklayers went on strike in sympathy with the central girls of the Bell Telephone company at Fort Smith, Ark., who have been out two months and a half.

Last year unorganized stationary engineers in Tacoma, Wash., worked 14 hours a day. They have organized since that time and are now working eight hours a day and have increased wages.

A committee to secure information about mine conditions and insure increased protection to miners in this district has been organized by the various locals of miners at Springfield, Ill.

California State Industrial Accident commission has ruled that "tips" are part of a waiter's pay and that compensation benefits must be figured on wages paid and "tips" received.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers has asked the Wells Fargo company for 15 per cent commissions for its 1,400 members employed on the Missouri Pacific railroad system.

Electrotypers' union at Springfield, Mass., has secured a two-year agreement. Wages are increased \$2 a week the first year and an additional \$1 a week the second year.

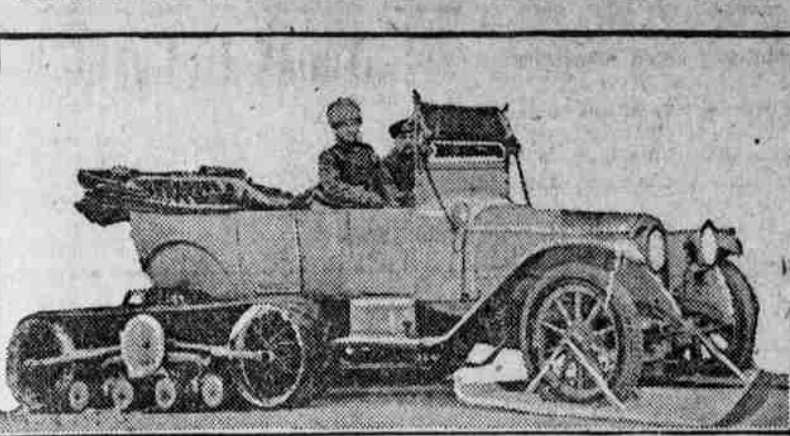
Printers employed on English newspapers in Montreal, Canada, have raised wages \$3 a week for day work \$4.50 for night work. Piece work has been abolished.

In the third year of New York's compensation law, ended last June, there were 52,500 cases, as compared with 40,000 the first year and 50,000 the second.

The mail carriers throughout the country are uniting to ask for more wages.

Fur workers at Minneapolis have secured the union shop and the 54-hour week.

## CZAR'S AUTOMOBILE OPERATED OVER SNOW



MACHINE MAKES HIGH SPEED OVER FROZEN SURFACE.

The former czar's automobile, now used by Russian officers, on missions in and around Petrograd, is shown in accompanying photograph.

It is operated over the snow by means of leather belts with rubber facings, the front wheels being mounted on runners. The machine is capable of making 100 miles an hour over a frozen surface.

## ERRORS OF OWNERS

Fail to Oil Parts That Are in Out-of-Way Places.

### SMALL NUTS NOT TIGHTENED

Trouble With Average Motorist Is That He Fails to Realize That Automobile Is Very Delicate Piece of Mechanism.

There are motorcar owners who sometimes wonder why their cars do not last as long or give as much satisfaction as an automobile of the same make owned by a friend or an acquaintance. The trouble with the average motorcar owner is that he fails to realize that the automobile is a piece of very fine machinery and that it will render service in proportion to the attention it receives. It is not human and will not cry out when abused.

C. A. Englebeck, a well-known distributor, has been through the automobile business from racing, service, selling, superintending and managing standpoints.

#### Englebeck Talks.

"The car owner should remember that washing the body does not clean the motor; that tightening the nuts and bolts easily reached does not make those under the car any tighter; that oil placed in the motor does not mean that one can neglect the clutch, transmission or rear axle," talked Englebeck at a recent club meeting.

"We recommend certain things which every factory endorses because we have found from experience that they will bring the best results. Do not make changes or 'improvements' without first consulting the dealer from whom you have bought the car, for there may be strong objections to these changes of which you are not aware.

#### Factory Knows Best.

"Remember that the standard factory maintains engineering and experimental departments and is in a better position to know what is proper to use or not to use in connection with its cars than is the average mechanic, who is apt to try to induce an owner to change some part of the design or install some new device.

"When it becomes necessary, through accident, neglect, abuse or other cause to make a change, one should seek the advice and services of the dealer from whom he has bought the car. This dealer has the interest of the car at heart more than any other person in the trade. But, if distance makes the dealer unavailable, it is cheaper in the end to employ the best mechanic in the vicinity.

"If the motorcar owner will religiously observe these rules and give his automobile conscientious care, it will be easy for him to get long and satisfactory service."

### LOCATE TROUBLE IN MOTORS

Pounding May Be Caused by Imperfect Electrical Connections or From Lost Motion.

If the pounding is regular and continuous, it is likely to be from lost motion in bearings. If irregular and occasional, it is more likely to be due to pre-ignition from incandescent carbon, or from imperfect electrical connections.

If it is accompanied with an occasional miss, especially if the missing is more frequent when the car is running than when the engine is running idle, it is more apt to be imperfect electrical connections.

### SACKS FOR EMERGENCY USES

Assist in Getting Stalled Machines Out of Mudholes if Placed Under Rear Wheels.

A hip robe, a gunny sack, or even some old newspapers will frequently be enough to get a car out of deep sand or a mudhole if placed in front of the rear wheels to provide traction. A big armful of straw or hay, also, will turn the trick. Anything, in fact, that will keep the wheels from spinning will suffice. Many motorists carry a few old sacks for this purpose, and they can testify to the fact that they are worth many times their cost as emergency equipment.

### AUTOIST WASTES MUCH FOOD

If One-Third of Cars of United States Will Kill Chickens a Year, Loss Is \$400,000.

(By C. S. ANDERSON, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Here is a hint to the motorist who wants to help in our national campaign for food conservation. Have you ever stopped to count up the number of chickens that you run over in a season?

Statistical reports show that there are 3,000,000 motor cars in daily use in the United States, and most of these cars cover some country roads every day. A vast number of these cars are operated by careful drivers and will not kill one chicken in a year while other cars may kill several in one day.

To be very conservative, let us estimate that one-third of these cars will kill one chicken per year. This means a sacrifice of 1,000,000 chickens. These chickens will vary as to size, age and value, but with present prices, an average of 40 cents each is a very conservative estimate. Based on these figures, the value of this annual destruction is \$400,000. While it is impossible to know the actual loss, it is very likely that two or three times the above figure would be more nearly correct.

### BRAKES THAT DRAG ARE BAD

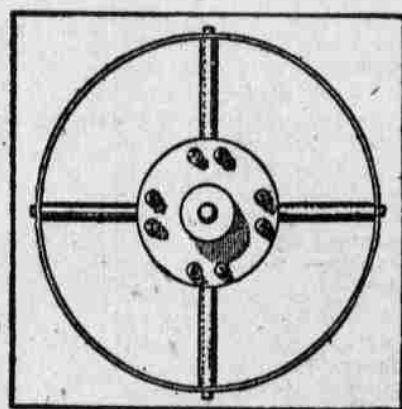
That They Are Being Made Less Efficient for Future Use Is Objectionable Result.

Almost as bad as brakes which slip are brakes which drag all the time. The mere loss of power and pickup on these occasions is not the most serious effect. The fact that as long as the brakes are dragging they are being made less efficient for the future is the most objectionable result. The dragging wears the friction surfaces so that it is impossible to adjust them properly after a time.

### ALARM BELL ON SPARE TIRE

Wrong Combination of Buttons Sounds Alarm—Steel Box Contains Peculiar Mechanism.

A lock for the spare automobile tire invented by Theodore P. Laskar, 7716 St. Clair avenue, Detroit, rings an alarm bell when tampered with. The lock fits on the tire receptacle



Alarm Bell Warns of Thieves.

In place of a lid and is held in place by four bolts.

A round steel box in the center contains the mechanism and has on its face eight buttons. When the right combination of buttons has been pressed the bolts can be slid back and the tire removed. A wrong combination of buttons starts a bell inside the lock ringing.

### FOR FOLLOWING OTHER CARS

Get in Habit of Running Machine Slightly Off Road to Prevent Danger of Collision.

When following other cars on a crowded country road watch out for a sudden stop. Get in the habit of running the car slightly off the road, if there is room, so that if the brakes do not hold you will be in no danger of hitting the car ahead.

### GOOD HOMEMADE TIRE PAINT

Mixture of Gasoline, C-35 Cement, Soapstone and Whiting Will Be Found Satisfactory.

A satisfactory tire paint for finishing the inside of a tire after repairing may be made by mixing thoroughly one gallon of gasoline, one-half pint of C-35 cement, one and one-half pounds of soapstone and one-half pound of whiting.

## Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

### FOUR REASONS FOR PROHIBITION.

R. B. Griffith, who is the proprietor of the largest department store in North Dakota, says:

First—Prohibition helps the homes of the people. It brings to many mothers and children comforts that they would not have if the sale of liquor were permitted to debauch and pauperize the father and bread winner.

Second—Prohibition creates a better moral atmosphere in which to rear a family. With booze banished we have less vice and crime.

Third—Prohibition is an aid in the creating of wealth in any community. Under prohibition we have more thrift—laborers, mechanics, business men and farmers all have more earning ability and save more money.

Fourth—Prohibition territory secured through local option is of value, but it is difficult to enforce the law when the sale of liquor is permitted in other nearby sections—the wider the prohibition area the better. State-wide prohibition is much better than local-wide prohibition, and national prohibition is the only final satisfactory settlement of the liquor question.

### WHAT HE OUGHT TO SAY.



### IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The following is part of a signed statement contributed to the Union Signal by Samuel B. Montgomery, commissioner of labor for West Virginia:

Since the state went dry West Virginia has built seventy-two new high school buildings at a total cost of approximately \$2,800,000, the enrollment in high schools in the state has increased 131 per cent, and there are now nine colored high schools. Almost as many churches of the first class have been dedicated, and preachers' and teachers' salaries have been noticeably increased. A larger number of state and national banks have been organized than in the ten previous wet years. One lone bank in Fayette county has 800 more saving accounts than it had in the last year before prohibition.

The industrial centers would vote more solidly dry now than they did in 1912, when all industrial counties went dry except ONE.

### CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The state highway commissioner of Washington, James Allen, sounds a warning that since prohibition has become effective the number of convicts available for road work has decreased to such an extent that there is no likelihood of road work by prison labor during the ensuing two years.

The Salt Lake Tribune says that the first month of prohibition in Ogden brought a reduction of nearly 300 per cent of the amount paid for boarding prisoners in the city jail and the superintendent of streets and public property complains that there are not enough prisoners available to cut the weeds on public property.

### DRY BITS.

The man who tried to shoot the whirlpool rapids at Niagara was no more of a fool than the man who clings to the beer barrel in the whirlpool of life.

Alcohol will clean the dirty spots on a man's coat if properly applied; but taken internally will cover the coat of his stomach with spots that won't come off.

"Oh, thou invisible spirit of wine! If thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee Devil."—Othello.

"There is a Devil in every berry of the grape."—Koran.

### BARLEY FOR FOOD, NOT DRINK.

Inasmuch as American bakers, it is said, have begun to follow the example of the English and give us 33 1-3 per cent barley in our wheat bread, it is in order to again call Mr. Hoover's attention to the large amount of barley and other grains used in the manufacture of beer. Let the government requisition the large stocks of barley the brewers have in storage, and thus help materially to cut down the cost of bread.

### A FALSE ARGUMENT.

It is argued by the liquor interests that the license money derived from the saloon is of great help in meeting the expenses of the state, thus causing a reduction in the tax rate. The state tax rate in prohibition Kansas is \$1.20 per \$1,000—the lowest in the United States with two exceptions.

### YOUR VOTE.

Every vote for liquor  
Makes the Kaiser smile;  
Each vote for prohibition  
Sets him back a mile.